

[THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1767.]

THE

[NUMB. 1300.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.—[Oct. 16, 1766. For Six Years last past, Publisher of the New-York Thursday's Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy.]

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 13, 1767.

Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	Rises after 7	sets before 5	Full Moon at 7 o'Clock, Saturday Morning.
THURSDAY	13	7 26	7 21	5 5	
FRIDAY	13	8 14	7 21	5 5	
SATURDAY	13	9 2	7 22	5 5	
SUNDAY	15	9 50	7 22	5 5	
MONDAY	16	10 38	7 23	5 5	
TUESDAY	17	11 26	7 24	5 5	
WEDNESDAY	18	12 14	7 24	5 5	

Days 9 h. 19 m. long, the 3d.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	75. od.	Beef per Barrel	48s. od.
Flour	20s. od.	Pork	68s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. od.	Salt	3s. od.
West-India Rum	3s. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£. 1 2s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood	36s. od.
Molasses	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	22s. od.

Just published and to be sold by the Printer hereof,
FREEMAN's New-York Royal

Sheet Almanack, The New-York Pocket Almanack English and Dutch Almanacks may be had at the same Place.—To some of the English Almanacks is added, *Kalender of the Sabbaths, Months, and other Holy-days, which the Jews observe and keep.*

To His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the same:

The Humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the Province of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,



E his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Council of the Province of New-York, beg-Leave to return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your Speech.

THE Mischief of an uncertain Jurisdiction are so obvious, and the contested Partition between this and the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay has been such a Source of Distress and Confusion, that the ill Success of the late Negotiations for the Settlement of a temporary Line, gives us a very sensible Concern.

BEING utterly averse to the Continuance of these tedious destructive Animosities, and willing to encourage the most distant Hopes of a friendly Accommodation between the two Provinces, we are ready to concur with your Excellency in every just and reasonable Measure to bring this important Matter to a desirable Issue, and shall exert ourselves to prevent all Disorders that may be either detrimental to the Subject, or dishonourable to Government.

CONFIDING in your Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of the Province, and being ourselves animated with the same laudable Designs, permit us to assure your Excellency of our cheerful ready and unanimous Aid in the Business of this Session.

By order of the Council,

DAN. HORSMANDEN, Speaker.

Council-Chamber, New-York,
20th November, 1767.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Address, and for your Readiness in concurring with me to promote his Majesty's Service, and the Benefit of the Province."

New-York, 23d November, 1767.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the said Colony.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your Speech.

WE readily embrace every Opportunity of testifying, both by Words and Actions, our Attachment to His Majesty our Most Gracious Sovereign, gratefully acknowledge the Blessings we owe to his Protection, and esteem ourselves happy in the Liberties secured to us by the British Constitution. At the same Time the Act of Parliament your Excellency has laid before us, gives us no little Concern, since by it we find, that notwithstanding the many Exertions of our utmost Abilities, within our Sphere, to serve his Majesty, and render effectual whatever has been undertaken for the Glory of his Crown, and the Extension of his Dominions, We have thro' Misapprehensions, which our great Distance would not suffer us to prevent, most innocently fallen under the Displeasure of the British Parliament: But we are fortunate in this, that our Zeal for his Majesty, ever inclining us rather to burthen ourselves than to give the least Disturbance to the Peace of his Government, has on a former Requisition of your Excellency induced us to make so ample a Provision for the Quartering his Majesty's Forces in this Colony, as must take away any scruple your Excellency might otherwise have to concur with us in such Things as the public Good of this Colony may require: We shall therefore with Alacrity proceed to the Consideration of the important Matters recommend in your Excellency's Speech.

SENSIBLE of the Expediency of settling a Line of Jurisdiction between this Colony and that of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the Boundaries of the several Counties of this Colony, we shall be ready to do whatever Justice requires, and is incumbent on us, to effect such useful Purposes.

AND as we are thoroughly convinced of your Excellency's Attention to, and Zeal for his Majesty's Service, whatever you shall further recommend to us during the Course of this Session, will have its due Weight.

By Order of the General Assembly,

W. NICOLL, Speaker.

Assembly-Chamber,

City of New-York, Nov. 23d, 1767.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Address: The Declarations contain'd in it of Loyalty and Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Government, do Honour to this House, and at the same Time reflect it with Lustre on those they represent."

NO Regard having been paid to the Advertisement of the 18th of December last, by the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, the Receiver General takes this Opportunity of assuring the Proprietors of the said Lands, that he will proceed agreeable to an Act of this Colony passed 8th January 1762, for the Recovery of the same, unless they pay their Arrears of Quit-Rents due to his Majesty, on or before the 18th of December Instant.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, the Twentieth of January next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, or any Time before at private Sale;



A House and Lot of Ground in Dock-Street, between the Counties and Slip Market, the House is Twenty-six Feet ten Inches Front Thirty-two Feet three Inches Rear, Forty nine Feet ten Inches deep; it is the best Standing in the Street, for either Merchant or Shop-keeper.—For further Particulars inquire of

HENRY KOPPER.

New Advertisement.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House,

On FRIDAY, December 4, 1767,

The good Brigantine

POMPEY,

ISRAEL MUNDS, Master;

ATELY from Amsterdam, now lying by Mr.

Latham's Ship-Yard; Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.



TO BE SOLD,

THE Farm whereon

William Coventry now lives, at Clavarak, it contains between four and five Hundred Acres, adjoins Hudson's River; has a considerable Quantity cleared, with a good new House and a large well built Barn.—For Conditions of Sale apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, of Albany.

TO BE SOLD,

By Hayman Levy,

IN BAYARD-STREET:

A Choice Parcel of pick'd Beaver

by large or small Quantities, suitable to the Purchaser: Also, a choice Parcel old Coat Beaver, green Raccoon, Indian dress'd, and in the Hair; Deer Leather, Otters, Minks, Wolves, Fishers, Foxes & Bear Skins: Also, a Quantity of strong Irish Linen, Soldier's Shirts, Shoes, and Stockings, &c. &c.

Wants a Place,

As a Clerk to a Merchant, a young Man who has serv'd his Time with, and for two Years last past wrote for a Merchant in this City: Any Person wanting such a one may hear of him by inquiring of the Printer hereof.

A Drawing-School.

ANY young Gentleman inclined to learn the Principles of Design, so far as to be able to draw any Object and Shade them with Indian Ink or Water-Colours, which is both useful and ornamental, may be taught by JOHN DURAND, at any Time after four in the Afternoon, at his House in Broad-Street, near the City-Hall, for a reasonable Price.

ALL Persons indebted to Francis

Staple, of the City of New-York, Innholder, an insolvent Debtor, are requested to discharge their Accounts on or before the twenty-fifth Day of December next, to the Subscribers, Assignees appointed by the said Francis Staple, and the rest of his petitioning Creditors, (the said Francis Staple, and the Major Part of his said Creditors having complied with the Directions of the Acts of the Colony of New-York, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, in such Case made and provided) otherwise they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, by Order of the said Assignees.

HENRY VANMAPLE, } Assignees.
ISAAC BRATT, }

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker,

HAS to sell, all sorts of European

and West-India Goods, at the cheapest Rates. He likewise charters Vessels for different Ports in Europe and the West-Indies.

Also collects in Freight Money, manages the Transactions relating to the Accounts of Vessels and Cargoes, for both Masters and Owners.

And, at his Office, is also Money to be LET upon Interest, on approved Security, from £. 500 to £. 1000, and supplies Orders in Town, Country, or elsewhere abroad, with the utmost Dispatch.

WHEREAS between Nine and Ten

o'Clock on Saturday Morning last, the 14th Instant, a Boy of Eleven Years of Age, Son of Simon Jordan, Taylor, near the Fly-Market in this City, was sent of an Errand to the said Market, and when he went, told his Mother he should go on board Captain English's Brig, lying at the Dock, near Burling's Slip, and has not since been heard of; which gives his afflicted Parents too much Reason to apprehend that he has unfortunately fallen into the River and is drown'd.—The Design of this, therefore is to do fire that if the said Boy is alive, any Person that knows where he is, will return, or give Intelligence of him to his Parents; or if his Body should be found, that it may be brought to them, for which the Person who brings it will be handsomely rewarded.

LONDON, Sept. 20.
THEY write from Gibraltar, that the Peninsula on the land side towards Spain, was going to be fortified with large piles of timber drove into the earth, and spiked with iron, and a new battery is to be erected on the red sands, of 40 pieces of cannon.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that deputies from all the chief towns in Corsica still remaining under the dominion of the Genoese, had been sent to general Paoli's head quarters, with proposals for effectually throwing off the yoke of the republic, which was daily expected to take place.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Sept. 3.
"We are assured that the troop of Carabiniers, in their late march from Compeigne to Paris, laid the villages under contribution, and behaved quite in a military manner, taking by force, and without payment, whatever they thought proper. These disorders have irritated several noblemen to whom their vassals have complained, and they joined together to carry on a process against M. de Payanne, to obtain an indemnification for the devastation and plunder made by his carabiniers.

"One of them passing towards Montrouge (a village half a league from Paris) met a washer woman and her daughter carrying some linen; he addressed the youngest, asked her what she had got, searched, and found some man's shirts, said they would suit him very well, and carried them off, in spite of the intreaties, and tears of the women. He went afterwards to a tavern, got drunk, and, in quality of a carabiniere, marched off without paying. He met in his way one of his comrades, as drunk as himself, who asked what he was about, and from whence he came, &c. The former confessed that he had some remorse for just having committed a scandalous action; and related the story. The latter said, with the contempt and tone of a carabiniere, "what an infamous action is that, it deserves the rack—" You are right, (says the other) but I was not made for the rack; no, a carabiniere is not defined for that."—What's to be done then?—I have a great mind to cut you in pieces," replied this angry comrade. "You'll do well, flash away—hold, here I am; (and at the same time he pulled off his hat, and presented himself to his comrade, who drew and lifted his sabre) courage, my friend, hack me well, purify me in my blood."—The other immediately fell on, and cut him to pieces, without his uttering one cry or groan. The victim expired, and the sacrificer walked coolly off."

BOSTON, November 23.
Since our last the Towns of Charlestown and Dedham, have unanimously enter'd into the new Measures, respecting Oeconomy and Manufactures, and their Subscription Rolls are filling up fast.

Last Wednesday Night being very dark and exceeding Stormy, a Brig from Monto Christo, bound into Marblehead (to which Place she belonged) was drove ashore on Eagle Island, at the Entrance of that Harbour, where she soon beat to Pieces and all the People perished:—She had before been in at the Vineyard and taken a Pilot on board, at which Place the Master left her to his Care, and came round from thence by Land.

The same Night a Sloop belonging to this Place, coming from the Eastward with a Load of Lumber, and a Schooner from Newfoundland, with about thirty Passengers on board, were both cast away on Hampton Beach, and the Vessels lost, but the People's Lives saved.

We hear that the Brig Content, Alexander Welsh, Master, belonging to Piscataqua, was cast away the 30th of last Month, upon the East End of Long-Island, and will be entirely lost with all the Cargo, but the People are saved.

Lately died at Barrington, in New Hampshire, one Mr. Edward Evans, aged 100 Years; he perfectly remembered the Revolution in 1688, and was in the last Year of his Apprenticeship at Boston, when Sir Edmund Andros was taken and sent home Prisoner from thence.

Last Saturday Night a most violent Storm of Wind, Rain and Snow came on here, the Wind at N. E. which continued without Intermission all Sunday; and the snow is now between one and two Feet on a level.

We are assured that a Number of Gentlemen have advanced considerable to a Clothier in Roxbury, who has engaged to deliver in three Months ten Suits of as fine Homespun Broad-Cloth, as can be bought of British for £.10 per Yard. [Old Tenor]

We now learn that the Southern Colonies, as well as the People of New-England, much approve of the late Measures taken by this Metropolis.—Town-Meetings are called and calling to promote Frugality and Manufactures, as the best Means to convince our Master Country of their Mistakes; or to save ourselves from the Destruction that threatens us, by saving our Money.

Those Towns which are most in earnest to banish Extravagance, and encourage Manufactures, must certainly be in the best Circumstances; and those Provinces which most heartily come into the present Measures, must undoubtedly before long be justly esteemed the most flourishing and happy.

The Inhabitants of this Metropolis still persevere in their Resolution to discourage the Use of foreign Superfluities, as the only Means of saving the Country from impending Ruin. The Town met by Adjournment on Friday last: The Gentlemen appointed to obtain Subscriptions reported; and it appeared that a great Part of the Freeholders had subscribed: The Subscription-Rolls are daily filling up at the Town Clerk's Office, where they were ordered to be lodg'd for that Purpose.—While the Town were warmly engaged in this laudable Attempt to promote Frugality and Oeconomy, they were not inattentive to the present distress'd Situation of their Trade, occasioned by the additional Duties and Burdens laid upon it: And as these Duties appear'd to be prejudicial to the natural as well as constitutional Charter Rights of the People of this Province, they thought it proper to give their Representatives their explicit Sentiments and Instructions upon a Matter of such great Moment: and accordingly appointed a Committee to report at the Adjournment the 22d of next Month.—When Measures are propos'd which will bear to be scrutiniz'd, upon the Principles of Reason and the Constitution, a wise and prudent Community will never fail to adopt them with Unanimity: And while such Measures are pursued with Vigour, every one will easily discern that all violent Efforts must be unnecessary, and consequently in the highest Degree culpable: Upon this Consideration the Moderator in an animated Address, exhorted his Fellow-Citizens, to be steadfast in the Step they had resolved upon; and the Town unanimously agreed to exert themselves on all Occasions, to support Peace and good Order.—It would however be Injustice to the Inhabitants not to observe, that the last Resolution was come into, to show an Indignation at a dirty Trick of some one Person, doubtless an Enemy to our civil Rights, who under Cover of the preceding Night, had pasted up a Paper on the venerable Elm, said to contain Matter adapted (tho' happily it fail'd of the intended Effect) to irritate the Passions, at a Time when ALL depends upon our being cool, deliberate and firm.

To the Inhabitants of BOSTON.
Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE Measures you have adopted at the present alarming crisis, have justly merited the approbation they have met with thro' the province. How agreeable the prospect to perceive the most distinguished persons in the country interest, exerting themselves successfully to prevent mobs, tumults and insurrections, the last resource with sensible and orderly people for the redress of grievances; and using their utmost influence to promote frugality and industry.—These are not only wise and beneficial measures with respect to the colonies under the present embarrassed state of things, by means of the late burthens on trade to support a civil and military establishment; but as such steps will have the most likely tendency to convince the merchants and the manufacturers in Britain, of their unhappy mistakes.

The colonies give the mother country their all in pay for their manufactures, and such has been our growing extravagancies, that we are now millions in debt for goods already imported; where then would be the policy of diverting large sums of money out of the channel of trade to serve the purposes of a m—r by making provision for his dependents? The late writers upon the state of the nation suppose that not above £. 17 out of £. 50, raised from the people by taxes and duties finds its way into the public treasury; but the charge of collecting taxes and duties in a new country is not the only objection, even this bears no proportion to the loss occasioned by the lessening or total destruction of its trade and commerce, which led the great Mr. P—t when pointing out the absurdity of the Stamp-act in a p—l—ry debate to assert—"That the profits to Great-Britain from the trade of the colonies is two millions a year," and to ask with a countenance and voice expressive of indignation—"Shall a miserable Financier slich a pepper corn into the exchequer to the loss of millions to the nation."

If we have reason to apprehend that similar measures to the Stamp-act have been recommended, nay that the monies to be taken from us should be applied to purposes which even a G—v—lle disdained, how kind, salutary and dutiful to our mother-country must the measures now adopted by this and the other colonies appear.—Excuse me then, while with a due warmth, but honest heart, I earnestly exhort you to pursue what you have so well begun, by further agreeing that you will not purchase any articles that shall be encumbered with duties payable here, or any sort of woollen goods for garments after the 1st of March 1768 to the 1st March 1769.—Our old clothing may be sufficient to serve us, and we can in the course of a year be contracting with our weavers, as some have already done, for such garments as we shall afterwards want—we may have a sufficiency among ourselves to answer our necessities, however the assertion may be flouted at by the interested in the late regulations; and I may with confidence speak it, that more than

five eights of what we import from Britain may be ranked in the class of superfluities, and that our refusing to import or purchase only such articles, would be the salvation of the country.

A Friend to Britain and her Colonies.

PROVIDENCE, November 14.
Yesterday a letter from the select men of the town of Boston came to the town council of this town, enclosing the vote of the town meeting of Boston, held on the 28th of October last, for encouraging the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in the American colonies, with the form of a subscription (agreed upon in said meeting, and now filling up very fast in that town, and other parts of the colony of the Massachusetts Bay) not to purchase certain enumerated articles imported from abroad, and recommending to this town such similar measures, as may be judged will tend to the emolument of this town and colony.—Upon this occasion, it is hoped and expected that the town will be called together, to deliberate upon the important object of this application.—We make no doubt, but the laudable example from Boston will be followed here, as poverty and ruin most evidently threaten the whole country, as a consequence of the immense imports from abroad of superfluities, and such articles as may be manufactured here.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.

Yesterday arrived here the Sloop Patience, Captain Ward, from Wilmington, North Carolina, who informs us, that on his outward bound passage, he met with the gale of wind so often mentioned in our papers, in which he received considerable damage; the particulars of which are, that on the 14th of October he made Cape-Fear, but the wind blowing hard, he was drove over the Frying Pan; at four o'clock P. M. he was obliged to lay too, till next day about 8 o'clock in the morning, when his main-sail was split and came down on the deck, and he was obliged to lay too under his bare poles for 52 hours; on the 17th, about 7 o'clock, he shipped a sea which washed overboard between 20 and 30 barrels (which were on his deck) and his boat, and stove the binnacle; about 4 o'clock the same day, he shipped another, which stove the companion, and laid her on a careen for 3 or 4 minutes, in which time so much water ran down her cabin and fore-scuttle, that after she righted it was an hour before they got her free. On the 18th the gale abated, on the 25th, with much difficulty he got into Wilmington, where he found Capt. Greble in a sloop who had put in there to rest, having been almost torn to pieces in the above gale, on his passage from Jamaica for this port; Capt. Oldfield from Rhode-Island was arrived there, and had met some damage, as had several others that were arrived there. Capt. Ward left Capt. Tongue, in a sloop belonging to New-York, loading at Wilmington for the West-Indies.

Nov. 30. Saturday last Capt. Bulkeley, arrived here in 7 weeks from Lisbon, by whom we have the following Intelligence, viz. That the Count de la Lippe, Generalissimo of his most Faithful Majesty's Troops, had arrived there from England, whither he had lately been sent on an important Negotiation to the British Court; the Result of which remained a Secret: But it evidently appeared, that the Portuguese were extremely apprehensive of a War between Great-Britain and Portugal, as their Court did not seem inclined to pay the Sum of Money demanded by that of G. Britain—or to adjust, in a proper Manner, the Differences subsisting between the two Courts.—That Intelligence was received at Lisbon, that the Portuguese had retaken from the Spaniards a Place in the Brazils, the Name of which the Capt. could not remember; but it is the same that the Spaniards made themselves Masters of in the late War.—That a Register Ship was daily expected at Lisbon, from the Brazils, with a large Quantity of Cash on board.—And that a Portuguese Viceroy, from the East-Indies, was arrived at Lisbon, but was immediately arrested and confined in a strong Castle, without permitting his Friends or Relations to see him—the Reason of which was not publicly known.

Captain Bulkeley further advises us, that Capt. Waddell, in the Ship Hope, sailed eight Days before him for this Place; and that there was not one Vessel arrived from this Continent at Lisbon, when he came away; and that on his Passage, in Long. 55, Lat. 32, he spoke a Brig bound to Madeira, from this Port; but the Wind blowing hard, he could not learn the Master's Name.

A Letter from Pensacola of the 26th of August says, "It is very sickly here at present, William Leitch, Esq; Chief Justice of this Place, died the 16th inst. and many other People have died this Summer."

Captain Cook, in the Ship London Packet, arrived here from Barbados; informs, That on the 17th Inst. in Lat. 36, 22, Long. 72, he spoke the Ship Peggy, Captain James Campbell, from Rotterdam (where bound not known) eight Weeks out.—That on Sunday the 22d, he met with a hard Gale of Wind, in which his Vessel lost her Mizzenmast.—And, that on Thursday last, about eight Leagues from our Capes, he fell in with the Sloop John, Ralph Meredith, Master, from Virginia, in Distress, having been drove out of Delaware Bay in the aforesaid Gale, in which she lost her Rudder, Anchors and Cables, and suffered other Damage.—Captain Cook gave her all possible Assistance, and she is since arrived in the River.—The Schooner Fanny, Capt. Dent, from Virginia, parted her Cables at the same Time, was drove to Sea, and has not since been heard of.

Captain Wood, from Montreal, advises, that the Schooner —, Captain Walker, bound from Boston to Surinam, with Horses, &c. was over-set in a violent Gale of Wind, on the 11th of September, in Lat. 31; that after cutting away her Masts, she righted; but being wreck'd in so terrible a Manner, there appeared but little Prospect of Preservation for the distressed People.—However, the Captain and all the Crew, (except one who was lost) remained on the Wreck, in the greatest Distress imaginable for 34 Days, when Captain Snell, of New-York, providentially met with them, took them up, and carried them into St. Eustatia the 22d of October.

NEW-YORK, December 3.

About the 1st of November, 40 Leagues off the Capes of Virginia, a Double deck'd Snow was seen, without a living Creature on board. Just above her Bends was a Hole about 6 Feet long, over which a Piece of Canvas was nail'd: She had a Hhh. of Rum, some Fruit and French Letters on board, but the Weather was so bad, that Capt. Huffington could neither bring her in nor take any Thing out.

Captain Hayt, who arrived here last Week from the Bay, as mentioned in our last, left at that Place,

the Captains and Captain Place; which Vessels that and Logwood

Lat. 34. 15. Flour Barrel

Capt. Sha

ago, in Lat

Brig from t

had then b

Shand says,

this Port, sai

he heard, o

and took up

from Boston

upon the V

Days, before

Shand expect

before him,

Particulars.

Capt. Gv

here Friday

ther on the

fels on the V

France: Co

ing to Phila

the Day bet

Philadelphia

Friday la

ley, arrived

from Kinfal

oblig'd to p

ven Weeks

with Capt.

bound for L

on board.

The fam

14 Weeks f

Weather, f

The 23d o

spoke with

London, t

34 Leagues

Farlow, in

West-Indie

Captain

Shore, info

Havannah.

Yates, from

sprung a L

Ship into t

permitted e

ed Capt. G

rigged in

that he pro

or some oth

By Capt

Capt. Nixon

arrived the

that they w

Capt. Pell

Place, bound

both those V

Island that t

with it to ca

Capt. Buc

Lisbon, info

bell) was to

Saturday

from hence

Next Su

Charity S

rian Church

ROBER

tiff, begs

return'd fr

ing's, near

Operations

N. B. M

short, as I

Mr. H

Please to in

Paper To

WE are

pro

Hannah Ha

Water, was

land, as wa

As it is

the un

was of one

Reason why

Parker's lat

was an Irish

reported, u

count which

tion. And

my Inform

serv'd her

self with h

more. Lett

her Return

Account I

graph which

left the Wri

tion.

Capt

J. Hall, f

and T. Al

valier, List

may be
that our
articles,
Colonies.

14.
of Boston came
of encouraging
in the Ameri-
upon in find
and other parts
of certain enu-
ending to this
on, it is hoped
deliberate upon
no doubt, but
re, as poverty
a consequence
and such arti-

26.
Captain
who in-
ge, he met
ur papers,
the par-
October he
rd, he was
ck P. M.
t S o'clock
and came
ay too un-
th, about
overboard
his deck)
t 4 o'clock
the com-
minutes,
abin and
hour be-
le abated,
William-
who had
to pieces
maica for
d was ar-
ad several
Ward left
York, load-

in 7 Weeks
gence, viz.
not Faithful
whether he
the British
it evidently
hence of a
Court did not
that of G.
ferences sub-
received of
ards a Place
remember;
Masters of
ed at Lif-
on board
was arrived
in a strong
to see him-
well, in the
23, and that
at Lisbon,
55, Lat.
but the
ame.
It is
Justice of
have died
here from
22, Long-
from Ret-
that on Sun-
his Vef-
about eight
hu, Ralph
been drove
she left her
—Captain
ived in the
nia, parted
is not since

Schooner
nam, with
in the 11th
Masts, she
there ap-
People.
who was
imaginable
videntially
Eustatia

off the
was seen,
t above
r which
Hhh. of
rd, but
on could
t.
ek from
at Place,

the Captains Hore, Hall, and Hammond, of London; and Captain Joseph Lawrence belonging to this Place; which, with one or two others, was all the Vessels that were in the Bay, when he came away, and Logwood very plenty: The 8th Instant, in Lat. 34. 15, in Soundings, Capt. Hays saw several Flour Barrels, and Spars floating round him.

Capt. Shand, from St. Eustatia, about 18 Days ago, in Lat. 24, spoke with Captain Moore, in a Brig from this Place, bound for Honduras, who had then been out 10 Days; all well. Captain Shand says, that Capt. Snell, in a Sloop bound for this Port, failed from Eustatia the Day before, who, he heard, on his Passage thither, had fell in with, and took up the Captain and Crew of a Brig bound from Boston for Surinam, who had been driving upon the Wreck in the utmost Distress for near 30 Days, before Capt. Snell met with them:—Capt. Shand expected Captain Snell would arrive here before him, or he would have enquired more of the Particulars.

Capt. Gwin in seven Weeks from Cork, arrived here Friday last, and met with extreme bad Weather on the Passage: He spoke with only two Vessels on the Voyage, both Frenchmen, bound to Old France: Captain Nicholson, in a Schooner belonging to Philadelphia, failed from Cork for Halifax, the Day before Capt. Gwin, and a Brig of and for Philadelphia, was to fail the Day after him.

Friday last the Brig Olive-Branch, Capt. Tingley, arrived here from Bristol, in 11 Weeks, but last from Kinsale, in Ireland, in 9 Weeks, where he was oblig'd to put in by Reason of contrary Winds: Seven Weeks since, in Lat. 39, Long. 40, he spoke with Capt. Henry Lane, in a Sloop from this Port, bound for Madeira, three Weeks out, and all well on board.

The same Morning also, came up, Capt. Hall, in 14 Weeks from Newcastle, having met with terrible Weather, being blown three Times off the Coast: The 23d of October, in Lat. 38, 18, Lon. 56, he spoke with a Ship from London, bound for New-London, three Weeks out; and the 19th Instant, 34 Leagues from Sandy-Hook, he spoke with Capt. Farlow, in a Sloop from this Port, bound for the West-Indies, all well on board both Vessels.

Captain Gibbs, in 42 Days from the Musketto-Shore, informs us, That on the 17th Inst. off the Havannah, he spoke with the Ship Nancy, Captain Yates, from the Bay, bound for London, who had sprung a Leak, but was refused Admittance with his Ship into the Harbour of Havannah, and was not permitted even to land out of the Boat; he acquainted Capt. Gibbs, that 10 Sail of the Line lay ready rigged in the Harbour, when he was there; and that he proposed to bear away for South-Carolina, or some other Part on the Continent.

By Capt. Prince from St. Eustatia, in 23 Days, we hear that Capt. Nixon in a Schooner, and Capt. Vardil in a Sloop, were arrived there from this Port, but that Markets were so bad that they were both going farther to Leeward.

Capt. Pellman and Collins, in 28 Days from the same Place, bound to Connecticut, put in here last Tuesday,—by both those Vessels we learn that Flour was so cheap in that Island that two large eastern Brigs had ballasted themselves with it to carry Home on their Return.

Capt. Buckley arrived at Philadelphia, this Week, from Lisbon, informs, that a Brig (supposed to be Capt. Campbell) was to fail in two or three Days after him.

Saturday last Capt. Le Chevalier Deane, failed from hence for Liverpool.

Next Sunday in the Afternoon, there will be a Charity Sermon, and a Collection in the Presbyterian Church, in this City, for the Relief of the Poor.

ROBERT WOFFENDALE, Surgeon Dentist, begs Leave to acquaint the Public, that he is return'd from Philadelphia, and is now at Mr. Keating's, near the Fly-Market, where he performs all Operations on the Teeth, as usual.

N. B. Mr. Woffendale's Stay here will be very short, as he intends soon for England.

Mr. HOLT,
Please to insert the following, being the real Truth, in your Paper To-morrow, and you will greatly oblige W. M.
WE are credibly inform'd by a Person who is willing to prove by Affidavit, That Catherine Branfen, alias Hannah Harding, who was executed a few Days ago at Fresh-Water, was born in Killcuberry in Scotland, and not in Ireland, as was reported.

TO THE PRINTER.
AS it is Matter of no Consequence to the Public whether the unhappy Woman who was executed last Week, was of one Country or another, so I cannot conceive any Reason why the Author of the Paragraph concerning her, in Parker's last Paper, should have positively declared that she was an Irish Woman and not a Scotch Woman, as had been reported, unless it was purely in Contradiction to the Account which was publish'd of her, on the Day of her Execution. And as I was the Writer of that Account, and had my Information from one of the Persons with whom she served her Time, to whom she had given an Account of herself with her own Mouth, and who had likewise seen one or more Letters to her from her Father in Scotland, desiring her Return? I therefore hope the Public will still believe the Account I publish'd to be true, and consequently the Paragraph which contradicts it, to be a design'd Falshood; unless the Writer can show some good Authority for his Assertion.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
J. Hall, from Newcastle. D. Tingley, Bristol. M. Rankin; and T. Alberfon, Philadelphia. J. Hoyt, Honduras. C. Chevalier, Lisbon. R. Fagg, Port Louis. I. Munds, Amsterdam.

R. Gibbs, Musketos and Honduras. W. Fullerton, Caracas and Madeira. J. Tillinghast, J. De St. Croix; H. Collard; and S. Jacobs, Rhode-Island. W. Bunting; J. Barron; and A. Cooper, Virginia. J. Hannay, North-Carolina. J. Prince, St. Eustatia.

Outwards.—P. Crawford, for Londonderry. W. Henry, Belfast. R. Foy, Granades. J. Johnson, Rhode-Island. R. Elder, Falmouth. J. Gilbert; E. Young; and J. Tillinghast, Antigua. L. Farrell, Philadelphia. F. Baker, Jamaica.

Cleared.—E. Lawrence, to London. M. Lee; and H. Essler, Surinam. T. Kennedy, Gibraltar. M. Martin, Jamaica. A. Byvanck, Grenades. R. Lawton; and J. Braley, R. Island.

THE Charity-Sermon which was to have been preached on Sunday last, at TRINITY-CHURCH for the Benefit of the Charity School, was, by reason of the Badness of the Weather, put off till next Sunday; but will be deferred no longer than that Day.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, To-morrow between 12 and 1 o'Clock:

1 Filley 3 Years old.

1 Do. 2 Years Do.

1 Colt, 1 Year old.

All from Bully Rock and an English Mare belonging to the late Sir John St. Clare, Bart.—They may be seen at Mr. Leary's Stables.

Salt Petre,

TO BE SOLD, By

Thomas Doughty,

In DOCK-STREET.

TO BE LET,

THE House fronting the Great-

Dock, wherein Peter Low, lately liv'd; it is well situated for Business: On the Rear of the Lot, opposite the House of William Bayard, Esq; is a Store House with a large Oven, and conveniences for the Baking Business: Inquire of the Widow 133 FRANCES MOORE.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

The 15th of January next, between 12 and 1 o'Clock, on the Premises;

THE House and Lot of John Van

Gelder, adjoining to the Lot of Mr. Francis Burea, near the old City-Hall. The Lot is 25 Feet in Breadth and 95 Feet deep, there is on it a Stable, a good Well and Cistern in the Yard, and a good Dwelling-House, two Stories high, with five Fire-places, &c. Any Person inclining to buy the same before the Day of Sale, may apply to COLLIN VAN GELDER, in the Broad-Way.

IF Mr. PATRICK FOGERTY, (who was Clerk to a Merchant in Canada) will send a Direction to the Printer of this Paper, that a Letter may be convey'd to him, he will hear of something to his Advantage. 03 New-York, 1st December, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of Land, either toge-

ther or separately, lying and being in the County of Orange and Province of New-York, fifty Miles from the City; one of the Tracts is known by the Name of the Batte-Hill Tract, adjoining to the North-River, opposite to Anthony's-Note, and West of Salisbury-Island, containing upwards of Eight Hundred Acres of Land, well timber'd, which lie handy for Market, the greatest Part of the Timber not above half a Mile from the Landing: There is on it a House with a good Orchard, some clear'd Land, and two good Landings, the one call'd Rysby's-Kill, the other Clement's Landing.

The other Tract is known by the Name of Queensburg, which lies two Miles and a half back from the above Landings, about four Miles from Harvelt-straw, and two and a half Miles from Col. Mathew's Furnace; it contains one Thousand four Hundred Acres of Land and upwards, to which there is a good Waggon Road from the Landing: There is on the said Tract, a good Farm, and a sufficient Quantity of Meadow clear'd to Winter twenty Head of Cattle, and upwards of two Hundred Acres of Meadow mofe, may be made easily; the up Land is good for Wheat as any in the Province, there is also on it, a good young bearing Orchard and Garden, together with two small Dwelling-Houses, with good Cellars, two new Barracks, with several other Conveniences fit for a Farmer; and also about ten Bushels of Grain in the Ground. The whole Farm and Tract of Land is well water'd and timber'd, and all the clear'd Land in good Fences; there is also on the said Premises, a good Saw-Mill, about three Years old, the Mill and Dam in good Order, the Mill stands on a good Stream which seldom wants Water the whole Year, on which there are many Conveniences for any Kind of Mills, and a vast Quantity of all Kinds of Timber, lies above half a Mile from the said Mill: The White Oak is esteemed by the most skillful Workmen in New-York, to be the best brought to Market from the Province.

The above Tract may easily be divided into four good Farms, with sufficient Quantity of Meadows for each, and the best Range for Cattle in the County, which can never be obstructed.

Any Person inclining to purchase the above Tracts, or any Parts thereof, may know the Conditions, by applying at the Subscriber's Dwelling-House, in Little Queen's-Street, opposite to the New-York Arms, or at Mr. William Butler's, on the North-River in New-York, or on the Premises, where the Land will be shewn, and an indisputable Title given by MOSES CLEMENT.

N. B. One Third Part of the Purchase Money will be very acceptable at the Delivery of the Deeds, and sufficient Time will be allowed for the Remainder.

The Purchaser may have the Preference of buying the Stock, which consists of Horses, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, all the Utensils for a Farmer, and all the Tools to carry on the Saw-Mill Work. 1300—

Queensburg, Nov. 18th, 1767.

The only CONCERT this Season.

At Mr. Burns's Room, this Evening, for the Benefit of

Mr. HULETT,

Will be performed

A CONCERT

OF

Vocal and Instrumental MUSICK,

In TWO ACTS.

The VOCAL PARTS by

Mr. WOOLS,

AND

Miss HALLAM.

To begin exactly at six o'Clock.

Tickets at Six Shillings each, to be had at Mr. Burns's Bar, and of Mr. Hulett, at his House, near the Concert Room. Tickets delivered for Wednesday, will be admitted.

Musick will be in waiting for those Gentlemen and Ladies that choose to Dance after the Concert.

RUN-away on Friday last, from

the Subscriber, an Apprentice named John Shopman, he is a likely Lad, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own dark Hair, tied behind, has lost the first joint of his right Thumb, and speaks very broad Yorkshire, being lately come over.—He had on when he went away, a dark brown Coat, black Waistcoat, Buckskin Breeches, and coarse worsted Stockings: He pretends to know a little of the Dying Business, and it is thought, is now in Philadelphia. Whoever will bring the said Apprentice to Stephen Brown at Thomas Ivers's, Rope-Maker in New-York, shall receive Six Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Expenses paid by STEPHEN BROWN.

To be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit,

At SIMSON'S in Stone-Street,

BEAVER coating, plain cloth colour'd, and napt blue and green; 7, 8, 9, and 10 quarter rose blankets, Worrendorps and Silesia linens, fine copper plate chintzes, beautiful figures of lace work, ribbons, &c. silk and worsted breeches patterns, white and black silk mitts, Russia duck and colour'd drillings, low priced stone rings, rhubarb, cotton, indigo, and some choice picked beaver, beaver coat, foxes, racoons, &c. vermillion, black and white wampum, Sweedes iron. Also Lisbon salt, clean and large, on board

The SNOW RESOLUTION,

Charles Chevalier, Master, now lying at Cruger's-Wharf.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those indebted to the Estate of Matthew Sleght, deceased, for Book Debts, and Interest due; that unless they discharge the same, before the first Day of February next, they may depend on being sued, without further delay. 1300 3

Scrivener's Office, &c.

In BROAD-STREET:

THE most candid Opinion, and

satisfactory Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, with every Endeavour, amicably to adjust and settle any Account, or other Matter, between Parties in Difference; and Assistance to Persons who have Property in England or the Colonies adjacent, readily to recover the same.

Cash solicited as usual on good real or personal Security, whether Mortgage, Bond, Note, Bills, &c. The New-Hampshire Sterling Bills, to the Amount of One Thousand Pounds York Currency, (heretofore advertised) still to be Let on approved Security.

Deeds of Conveyance, Wills, and all other Instruments in Writing, drawn effectually to answer the Purpose intended: Also, old Writings and others perused.

All Maritime Affairs transacted as usual; and every other the general Business of this Office carefully executed, with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch, on such easy Charge as to render this Office of that real Service and Utility, for which it was established, by the Public's most obedient and very humble Servant,

John. C. Knapp.

Attorney at Law, de S. R.

New-York, December 3, 1767.

Raisins, Currants, & fine Turkey Figs,

Fresh imported in Capt. Tingley, from Bristol, to be sold, exceeding cheap, by the Cask, or small Quantity, by

EDWARD AGAR,

In Wall-Street, near the Old City-Hall, who has likewise,

DRUGS, Medicines and Perfu-

mery of all Sorts, as usual, fresh imported in the last Vessels from England, with a great Variety of patented Medicines, warranted genuine, and sold upon the most reasonable Terms, with large Allowance to those who buy to sell again. 03

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On the 15th Day of January next, at Noon, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;

THE noted tavern, having the

sign of the free-mason's arms, on the west side of the Broad-way, fronting the great square; the house has twelve fire-places, two large dancing-rooms, and eight other good rooms, with every convenience for the reception of company. It was formerly kept by Samuel Frances, and since by the subscriber, and has rented at eighty pounds per annum, besides taxes. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale, may in the mean time inquire of (03) JOHN JONES.

To be sold, a young likely Negro

Wench about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, &c. underhands all Manner of House Work, and is a Cook, can be well recommended for her Honesty and Sobriety. Inquire of the Printer.

POETS CORNER.

A PROPHETIC ENIGMA.

JOHN, Tom, Dick, and Harry, liv'd near one another;
 Hal was Dick's cousin;—John, Tom's elder brother,
 Sour Dick and vain Harry were never at rest,
 But always found something to raise a contest.
 While John treated Tom as a brother should do,
 They quite beat and vanquish'd the other proud two,
 A series of conquest made John very vain;
 Profusely he liv'd, and he kept a great train
 Of liveried servants,—this cost a vast sum—
 John found he was breaking and call'd upon Tom,
 "Tom, hand me your purse, for my family's sake,
 "And can't be supported without a vast charge,
 "Of which you must henceforth contribute a part."
 "Why must I say Tom—I don't owe you a—rush.
 "I've help'd you, 'tis true, to get rich, and grow great;
 "And have made myself poor, to maintain you in state;
 "Nor ever shall grudge my assistance to lend
 "To a brother who, indigent, asks like a friend;
 "But if you demand—I shall soon put a stop
 "To the trade my boys drive at their uncle's toy shop;
 "Then I'll keep my money, do you, your gew gaws;
 "And see how you'll fatten by sucking your paws!"
 John, who was as poor in his head as his purse,
 Now draws forth his sword, with a stamp and a curse;
 Cries, "give me your money! or else by my soul,
 "Instead of a part, you shall give me the whole."
 "You bid me, says Tom, but I pray with what right?
 "If a robber attacks me, that robber I'll fight."
 "Good heavens! cries John, such an impudent hound,
 Deserves what I'll give you! There, take your death-wound!
 Toys—gew-gaws, and robber!—d—m'd son of a w—re!
 "I'll warrant he'll vie with his betters no more;
 "Tis fine time of day—when a birthright can't hold
 "Its own reign dominion, and not be controul'd!"
 While Tom lay just breathing—as John thought, his last,
 The rogues, Dick and Harry, who saw all that pass,
 And snigger'd to think with what ease they should gain
 A conquest o'er John, since his brother was slain;
 And sharing the plunder before 'twas their own
 Step'd up with more boldness than e'er they had shown,—
 John, wanting not courage to wait their reception
 With bangs and with thrusts, show'd Dick his deception;
 But the conflict was hard, and in giving him death
 John found he had worried himself out of breath,
 And hardly had strength against Harry his foe
 To parry a thrust, or to ward off a blow:
 In vain for assistance he threw his eyes round,
 His poor bleeding brother lay stretch'd on the ground!
 Harry's sword he soon felt in his bowels, and cry'd,
 "I have wrong'd thee poor Tom,"—as he said it he died—
 While Harry tripp'd John, of his money and lace,
 Tom reviv'd, and recover'd his vigour apace—
 To be short he soon made himself master of all,
 That Harry had seiz'd at his mad brother's fall;

New-York, Nov. 10. 1767.

To be sold at public Vendue, the Tenth Day of December next, on the Premises:

ONE Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the West-Side of Hudson's River, near New-Windfor, in Ulster-County; which Land is divided into six Lots, viz. Lot No. 1, containing about 27 Acres, on which stands a fine new Grist-Mill, on the noted good Stream commonly known by the Name of Quassaick, (alias) Chambers's-Creek: This Mill is supposed to be as well calculated for the Business of the New-York Market, as any in the Province, having the great Advantage of a fine extensive Wheat Country, lying back of it, and being situated so that the Flour can be transported from the Door in a Scow, and loaded on board of a Sloop, (which can come within a very small Distance of the Mill.) Therefore no Expence will accrue on Account of Land-Carriage; consequently the Purchaser can advance a higher Price for Wheat, than possibly can be given at Mills whose Situation lies back from the River: The good Effect of which will be, that he can command as much of that Commodity as he may think proper. The House is large and commodious, being 42 Feet in Length, and 28 in Breadth, two Stories and a Half high, one Pair of Stones fix'd, and in good Order, with proper Conveniency to fix another Pair. Lots No. 2 and 3, each containing about 23 Acres, Lot No. 4, contains about 18, Lot No. 5, contains about 14, and Lot No. 6, contains about 9 Acres.—The Whole is good Swamp and Up-Land, with fine young thriving Timber on it, and will be sold together, or in separate Parcels, as above-mentioned, as may best suit the Purchasers.—The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale: An indisputable Title will be given by the Subscriber, living near the Premises.

GEORGE HARRIS.

JOHN LABOYTEAUX, TAYLOR,
DESIRES to acquaint his Customers and Friends, that he is removed from Maiden Lane, to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Butler, in Beekman's-Slip, where he hopes the Continuance of his old Customers; and all Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon his best Endeavours to merit their Favour and Approbation.—He has to dispose of,—A Variety of Cloths, and all Kinds of Trimmings, suitable for the present and approaching Season, at the lowest Prices. Also, Genteel Lodgings, and a large commodious Cellar, to be let, likewise, the Dwelling-House he removed from to be enter'd upon immediately; inquire as above. 97 300

M. PHILIPS,
 Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large Assortment of MILLINARY of the newest and genteel Taste; also a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS for the Want of an establish'd BROKER in this City, many Inhabitants, Masters of Vessels, Strangers, and Persons indispos'd, who are in the commercial Way, labour under great Disadvantages and Inconveniences: And whereas the Subscriber has lived many Years in this City as a Merchant, who from his Experience in Business, and personal acquaintance with its Inhabitants, begs Leave to offer his Service in that Capacity: At the same Time, engages faithfully and strictly, to observe the Orders committed to his Care and Management, with the utmost Secrecy and Dispatch; and as this Branch of Commerce is, with much Propriety, establish'd in every trading City in Europe, to the great Utility and Advantage of Trade in general, he therefore hopes, that so necessary an Office fix'd here, will meet with all suitable Encouragement, to the Public's

Said Oudenaarde lives on Rotten-Row, between Messrs. Cunningham and Comp. Store, and Mr. James Lamb's, Grocer, where he has at present from 500 to 1000l. to let upon Interest, on approved Security, and where he acquaints the Public they may hereafter be supplied in that Way.
 He has also, a Parcel of Strouds, Kersey, Role Blankets, and Playing-Cards, to dispose of. 97 300

TO BE LET,

On reasonable terms, and long leases will be given to those who intend valuable improvements, many very valuable and well situated lots, not already tenanted (several of them being on the next street to the harbour) near the center of the city of PENSACOLA, in West-Florida, within the following bounds, viz.

THREE hundred and forty feet on the east side of Cumberland Street, taking in the whole space between Pitt Street, and Mansfield Street, with the corners at each of those streets; eighty feet on the north side of Mansfield Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; eighty feet on the south side of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street, including the corner lots; one hundred and sixty feet on the south side of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; one hundred and seventy feet on the south side of Cumberland Street, from the corner of Pitt Street, towards Mansfield Street; one hundred and sixty feet on the south side of Graubay Street, one hundred and seventy feet deep, between Cumberland Street and Johnson Street; eighty feet on the south side of Princes and from the corner of Prince's-Street, one hundred and seventy feet fronting the square lay'd out for a public market, eighty feet fronting the harbour, extending two hundred feet back to the east swamp and fresh water river; three hundred and fifteen feet on the south side of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep, with three streets running through this space, and adjoining a fresh water rivelet on the east side; one hundred and five feet front on the north side of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the south side of Prince's Street, with a fresh water rivelet running through these lots also; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep, on the south side of Grafton Street, near Charlotte Street; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the north side of Conway Street.

ALSO, the east and west swamp, adjoining and encompassing about two thirds of the city of Pensacola, on the land side; each of them has a fresh water brook running through the center of them, known by the names of the east and west brooks, they bound on the east and west harbours, and are esteemed the best adapted lands in the whole Province for gardens; they are so level that water can be led from the brooks into trenches through every plat in the gardens; the timber, brush and underwood is entirely cleared off them; the soil is black mould, and easily cultivated and in such esteem that the inhabitants carry the mould from these swamps, to improve their gardens in the town:—As there is little winter in that climate the gardens may be kept in continued culture the whole year.—Arbours of vines would form a profitable shade from the summers over the garden plats;—grapes—orange—lemons—figs—pomgranates—citron—almonds—olives—figs—pistachios—peaches—nectrins—plums—apples—lettices, radishes, mellons, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, potatoes of the Irish and Carolina kinds, and almost all other fruits and vegetables produced any where on the continent of America, or West-Indies, thrive extremely well at Pensacola, where they have the advantage of a good soil. Likewise a tract of land about 300 yards from the town, on the bay side, fit for gardens.

There is also a very fine stream fit to erect saw-mills on, with three thousand acres of fine wood-land of cedar, live oak and pitch pine on the banks of the river, leading into the east bay, (by which conveyance plenty of those timbers may be always had) about four miles from the town of Pensacola.—It can be asserted that there are few places in the world where gardeners could make a greater profit from their labour than at Pensacola, for on enquiry it will be found the following prices have been generally given for vegetables at that place, viz. For potatoes, before the North-American ships arrive with them—9d. per pound, after those from the shipping are sold, bad and good, as they come to hand, at one dollar the bushel; turnips at 4d. half penny per pound; a good cabbage sells for half a dollar; radishes a bit a bunch, and all other vegetables in proportion; fat chickens and young ducks sell from 8 to 12 bits a piece;—notwithstanding beef and plenty of venison is sold from 4d. half penny to a bit per pound; plenty of good oysters for the gathering, and many kinds of very good fish, as cheap as at New-York.—So that at that place industrious, sober, and frugal people cannot fail of soon growing rich.—As there are no lands in or near Pensacola, but such as are private property.—Those who intend to go from these parts to settle at that place, will have great advantage in making their terms before they set out for any of the above premises, with JAMES THOMPSON, at New-York, and those who are on the spot, can view the lots, and may apply to the Hon. David and George Raincock, Esqrs. at Pensacola, who are empowered to rent them. 96—

TO BE SOLD,

THE House wherein ANDREW ELLIOT, Esq; now lives, if not sold before the first of February, then it will be Let: For Particulars, inquire of 92 NICHOLAS BAYARD.

To be sold at public Vendue, On Wednesday the Ninth Day of December next, between the Hours of ten and twelve in the Forenoon;

THE Upper Grist-Mill of Thomas Dongan, Esq; situate at Staten-Island, in Richmond County, with seventy-eight Acres of clear Land, and forty-one Acres of choice Wood-Land, contiguous thereto: The Title indisputable. Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, may in the mean Time apply to the Reverend Mr. Richard Charlton, at Staten-Island, or in New-York to New-York, Nov. 1st. (97 300) JAMES DUANE.

Peters and Rapalje,

Have for Sale, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip, opposite to where John Montanye kept his Store of Earthen Ware, and next Door to William Lupton's:

OLD Jamaica spirits, West-India and York distill'd rum, by the hoghead or 5 gallons; choice Muscovado sugars by the hoghead or barrel;—leaf sugar—molasses, by the hoghead—new rice—tea—coffee chocolate—pepper—alpsice—French indigo—Ware's and Graham's best Scotch snuff, by the bladder—a few casks of excellent good gun-powder—Liverpool salt, of the best quality, &c. &c. 87—

WHEREAS all the Accounts against the Sloop Industry, Joseph Rege, Commander, have been charged to the Subscriber, who has not a Lift of them: All Persons therefore, who have any Demands against the said Sloop, are hereby desired, forthwith to bring in their Accounts to me, at the House of Captain Anderson on the New-Dock, that they may be settled. JOHN BURR.

New-York, November 25, 1767. 99 2

Benjamin Booth,

Has just brought with him from London, the following Goods, which will be sold exceeding cheap for Cash, at his Store near the Coenties-Market

BEST English fail-Cloth, No. 1, to 6,	Loaf Sugar,
Copper Tea-Kettles of all Sizes,	Nails of all Sorts,
Oznaburgs,	Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basins,
Dowlas,	Writing Paper,
Russia Sheetting,	Playing Cards,
Irish Sheetting,	Paper Hangings, a great Variety,
Irish Linen,	Red Lead,
Cambricks and Lawns,	White Lead,
Scotch Carpeting, very cheap,	Quart Bottles,
Hofes Shoes,	Corks,

With sundry other Goods, all which are laid in upon very low Terms, and will be sold great Bargains. 95 98

By THOMAS DOUGHTY,

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Lisbon, Red Port, Tenerife Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Five Gallons; also Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shouffong and Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, single, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Muscovado Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, with sundry other Articles of Grocery. —64

JOHN CLARK,

Shagreen Case Maker from London, next Door to Mr. Seckell's, Cooper, in Ferry-Street, near Peck's-Slip Market;
MAKES and sells all Sorts of Shagreen Cases for Knives and Forks, both in Shagreen and Mobogony, and Cases for Plate; Lady's Dressing Boxes, Necklaces and Jewel Cases, Buckle Cases, and Razor Cases of all Sorts;—Lady's light travelling Trunks, likewise Trunks of all Sorts, &c. &c.
 Mends all Sorts of the above Articles; sells Fish-Skins for Joiners, Cabinet-Makers and Hatters, either whole or in Pieces.

Walter & Thomas Buchannan, & Co.

Have imported in the last Vessels from Britain, and have for Sale at their Store in Queen-Street, nigh the Fly-Market;
MEN'S rib'd and plain thread and worsted hose, Cotton and linen checks, White and coloured jeans, Check handkerchiefs, White and coloured thread, Tapes and garters, Quality bindings, Scots plaids and carpets, Damask table cloths and napkins, Ivory and horn combs, Men's and women's shoes, A few pipes of wine; and fail-cloth, from No. 1 to VI.

N. B. Have also for sale, a 9 and half inch cable, and 5 haufers of 6 inches each, with other cordage proper for a vessel of about 150 tons. 68—

WHEREAS on the First Instant October, Weart C. Banta, a young Man of this City, Carpenter, advertised his Wife ELIZABETH for Elopement:—And whereas most People from the Similarity of the Names, taking me to be the Person as I am noted through the whole City, my Name is Weert H Banta, Carpenter, living in Batto-Street; therefore I desire the Public to take Notice of the Names, as the one is Weert C. Banta and my Name Weert H. Banta, and my Wifes Name is Hannah: I advertise this that the Names may be distinguished and my character not stained. 96 79 WEEART H. BANTA.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1300.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1767.]

Philadelphia, November 11, 1767.

Mr. GODDARD;

SIR,

Whenever you have a few columns that want filling in your entertaining Chronicle, if the following Narrative is thought worthy of a place in it, you may (if you please) present it to your readers.—

A TRAVELLER.

IN the beginning of April last, being advised by my friends, for the benefit of my health, to try the sea air, and change of climate, I embarked from this port for Rhode-Island, where I was agreeably surprised in meeting my old school-mate, capt. Joseph Roxfield, of the sloop Peggy, belonging to Lisbon, for which port he was to sail in a few days, and finding that I was in pursuit of health, he pressed me to become his passenger, to which I readily consented.—We sailed the middle of the month, with a fair wind, and ran the length of the Western Islands in about twenty days, when, to our great astonishment, the ship sprung a-leak, which gained on us so fast that we expected a few hours would consign us to the bosom of the deep; all our endeavours to stop it being fruitless. Terror and amazement overspread every countenance, and nothing was seen but wild confusion; some bemoaning a fond wife and children, others a beloved mistress, and all in the utmost agony of despair; one honest fellow indeed, forced a smile from me in spite of the horror of our situation, "Ah, Nell," (says he) that lusty fack I promised thee, "must be bent on thee by some more happy dog!" I besought him to turn his thoughts to the scene before him, and was going on with a little serious advice, when he sprang from the deck and cried, "She shall have it, she shall have it!" A sail! a sail! We all eagerly ran to the bow, and discovered a large ship standing right for us; never was a more sudden transition from grief to joy; the most frantic soul, immured in Bedlam, could not out-do our honest tars, on this occasion. They ran, they jumped, hugged each other, laughed, cried, hallowed and danced incessantly; for in vain did the captain endeavour to restore order, and it was with some difficulty he prevailed on any of them to fetch up the colours and a musket, to make signals of distress, so totally for a while, were they deprived of their senses; at length the came up with us, and proved to be the Nero, capt. Handel, of Liverpool, bound for the coast of Guinea; they sent their boat on board, which, with our own, took us all in, with several of our clothes and valuables, and scarce had we got on board, before the ship went down, and poor Roxfield, with tears in his eyes, as her hull disappeared, cried, "Adieu, poor Peggy, a better boat ne'er bore a malt!" which Captain Handel hearing, replied, aye brother, the dearest friends must part, but let us forget sorrow, and rejoice that we are all safe with a good ship under foot; boy bring up some wine, and make the poor fellows a good can of flip.—In short, in a few hours we got well settled in our new habitation, and the disappointment of undertaking a voyage to Africa, instead of Lisbon, insensibly wore off, to which the genteel behaviour of Capt. Handel's brother, who was surgeon on board, greatly contributed.—We had most favourable winds, and by the first of June had run down our latitude, when we steered an easterly course along the coast for eight days, and Capt. Handel supposing he had ran the length of Cape Three-points, we stood in for the land, tho' for the last two days we had no observation; he expected to make the land next day, and ordered them to steer a north course. I went to bed with a joyful heart, hoping in the morning to set my foot once more on terra firma; and in pleasing dreams I had passed the fore part of the night, when I was suddenly waked by a violent shock of the ship, which was succeeded by a general cry from above, "we have struck, we have struck!" We all flew upon deck, and helm was immediately clapped hard down, but before we got about, she struck a second time with such violence that we concluded her bottom was beat through, for the wind blew very fresh, with a large sea; here we stuck, and the waves dashed over us with amazing force: We now lost all hopes of getting clear, and waited with impatient horror for the appearance of day. Here again I experienced the dismal pangs of approaching dissolution; in vain I lamented leaving these happy shores! In vain did I regret my too easy compliance with my old school-mate's request; to be swallowed up by the merciless waves, or cast a lifeless trunk on a barbarous shore, without the common funeral rites, were to me equally shocking. At

length the day dawned, and discovered a sight that would have shaken the most intrepid heart—the ship was wedged in between two rocks, and surrounded on all sides by most dreadful breakers. We found the tide was going out when we struck, but was now returning; and the captain judging that the would move on the water's rising, ordered both the boats over the side, and all hands to enter, which they all immediately did, except myself, for I determined to stay by the vessel, thinking it impossible for the boats to live in so great a swell, till they reached the shore; which was about four leagues distant. They entreated me, with the utmost earnestness, to quit the ship, assuring me she would beat to pieces in a few hours; I thanked them for their anxiety, but persisted in my resolution of keeping the ship; at length perceiving I was determined, poor Roxfield, jumped on the deck, and declared he would share my fate; I besought him to leave me, as I perceived he was actuated by friendship only, and not by judgment; but I could not prevail on him to return to the boat.—So strongly had our former intimacy attached him to me. The captain judging it unsafe to wait longer lest they should not have tide enough to reach the shore, ordered the boats to be launched into the sea, and we took a solemn leave of each other. I watched them with an anxious eye, expecting the breaking of every wave would put a period to their hopes, and plunge them to the bottom; now they were tossed upon the frothy summit of a watery mountain, and then in an instant hurled down its side to the liquid vale below. Thus alternate mounting to the clouds and sinking to the centre, did our poor adventurous companions increase their distance from us, till at length the long-boat struck on a breaker, and in an instant set every soul afloat; in vain did the yawl attempt to save them for the next wave tossed her bottom up and the crews of both, to the number of five and thirty, soon disappeared. But our own danger soon took off our attention, for the tide had now risen so high, that Captain Roxfield assured me she would in less than two hours drive from her station, and beat to pieces amongst the breakers; he therefore proposed an expedient for our preservation, well worthy of the notice of all sea-faring men—There were two large iron-bound water-butts lashed to the rails, on the quarter-deck, these he started, and with a compass saw, cut a hole round the bung, large enough for a man to enter, and making two canvas bags, open at each end, he nailed them round the holes of the casks; he then got some pig iron from the vessel's run, and put about six hundred weight in each cask, and on these stuffed in some beds and bedding, (as well to make an easy seat, as to stow away two bottles of rum, and a dozen of water, with some biscuit and cheese, in each of the casks; he then took the blades of some oars left on board, and made four paddles, which he nailed with a rope near the hole.—We then bro't up such of our papers, & other valuables, as we were desirous of saving, and stowing them away, got into the bag, which we tied tight round our waists, and with each of us a knife in our hand to cut loose the lashing when the ship should sink, we waited with a degree of confidence far beyond what I could have conceived; for Roxfield assured me the casks would neither overset nor sink, whilst the water kept out. We agreed to keep as near each other as possible, though we much doubted our being able to guide our bluff-bow'd barks, and had not been long in our close quarters, before the ship launched from her station, and in a few minutes the main deck was under water; indeed we had scarce time to cut the ropes, before she sunk under us, and to our great joy we both floated clear of the rigging, and mounted the next wave with amazing rapidity. If ever you have seen what the sailors call Mother Cary's chickens, dancing on the waves, you may form a tolerably good idea of our situation, (except that our hearts were in a much greater flutter than those of the feathered mariners;) for near an hour I expected every sea would overset me, but to well ballasted was my little bark, that I always kept a perpendicular station; at length my spirits began to revive, and I flattered myself that the flood and wind would carry us near enough the shore to be seen by some of the inhabitants, if any there were. Before the day closed, we had got four large seas between us; we waved our hands to each other, as long as we could see, and then commenced the most tedious horrid night I ever knew. Beset with every dismal idea, that could enter into the head of such a poor floating wretch, my very soul was racked with agony, and I shudder at the recollection. At

last the glimmering of long wished for day appeared, but never did I experience so slow a rising sun. I gazed around for my companion and the shore, but could see neither, for the flood being almost over when we quitted the ship, the ebb had carried me out to sea; I still searched with wandering eye for my friend, but all in vain, & I fear we then separated never to meet again. I now began to want some refreshment, and untying my bag for a moment, I took out some biscuit and cheese, on which I made a hearty meal, and drank some rum and water. The wind being considerably abated, and the sea much fallen, I laid my head on my arm, and soon dropped asleep, being much fatigued. In this posture I lay several hours, and when I waked, the sea was perfectly calm, but as the sun was hid by the clouds, I could not tell which way the land lay, and therefore made no use of my oars; but as you may readily suppose, little variety could happen to one whose sphere of action was so limited, I shall not trouble you with any more particulars—suffice it that I inform you, I saw the sun seven times rise and set, and on the eighth day in the morning, being asleep as usual, reclining on my arms, I was suddenly awaked with the sound of human voices: I started up, and found I was surrounded by four canoes, full of naked negroes, who by their gestures and behaviour, appeared to be fearful of approaching nearer; I beckoned to them to come up, and to convince them that I was a man and not a monster, I untied my bag and stood upright; they then paddled up to me, and made signs for me to come out, which I accordingly did—I found they had been fishing, and that we were about a league and a half from the land—I inquired in the best manner I could, by signs, for my friend, but could gain no intelligence of him; they then fastened two of their canoes to the butt, and in about three hours we reached the shore, to my great and inexpressible joy. The shore was soon thronged with the remainder of the inhabitants of the little village to which the fishermen belonged; amongst them came an elderly negro, whom, by a few trinkets that hung to his ears and round his neck, I supposed to be the head man of the place; he beckoned me to follow him to his cabin, which was built of split cane, and larger than the rest, which were about ten in number; I found flowers strewed round the door, and under the trees, and by the great appearance of victuals, I conjectured it was some grand festival. The old man perceiving my attention to every thing around, called two likely young negro men, and two girls, who were adorned with various kinds of flowers and baubles, and joining their hands, thereby informed me they were going to be married, and that the two girls were his daughters.—They passed the day in great mirth and good humour, but with the utmost decency and decorum; in short, they seemed to be some of the happiest creatures on earth; and what was extremely remarkable, I did not discover any of their liquors to incline the least to intoxication; I heartily wished for an interpreter, as there seemed much wit banded about amongst them. At sun-set a grave old negro stood up, with a white wand in his hand, and waving it in the air, a general silence ensued, the four young folks fell down on their knees, in a circle taking hold of each others hands, whilst the old fellow pronounced a long oration, making sundry pauses, at each of which the couples cried out, *Fanda Canbo*, which I interpreted as an assent to what he said. The ceremony being over, the company joined in a circular dance, with the married pairs in the middle.

I sat at some distance, with the old man, who viewed his girls with that ecstasy of delight which possesses the heart of every fond parent, on the prospect of their children's happiness; his old eyes sparkled with joy, and, pointing to the heavens, made me understand he could now yield up his life with pleasure. But mark the uncertainty of human happiness! The dancers were proceeding with the young pairs, to the cabin, when, in an instant, they were surrounded by a number of armed Negroes, who bound the whole company, me among the rest, and hurried us with great expedition into the woods; they marched us all night, and next morning by sunrise, we reached an *English* fort, where we found the Captain of a Guineaman waiting our arrival; they unbound me immediately, and after asking a few questions, the Captain who was in a hurry to sail, having nearly completed his cargo, struck up a bargain, with the rascally plunderers, for the poor wretches my companions, except the poor old man, whom he refused to take; in vain did he beg to share the fortunes of his children and friends, the

Captain kicked him away, and ordered the rest on board. Finding the ship was bound for Barbados, and being desirous of returning home, I took my passage with him, and having saved a few piteles I purchased the old Negro, at his own request, and put him on board, on freight, intending, on my arrival at Barbados, to pay the price of the young couple, and set them all at liberty. The next day we sailed, with three hundred slaves on board, who were all confined below, my old fellow among the rest, for the Captain would not suffer a soul on deck for several days, designing, as he said, to lower their spirits by a good sweating. A week passed very quietly when the Captain ordered the mate to go down and bring up twenty, saying, "He would make the devils dance for their healths," but no sooner was the hatch unbarred than a number of them, who had got off their irons, rushed upon the deck, and attacked the crew; but the sailors, being armed with pistols and cutlasses, presently overcame them; but not before thirteen of the poor wretches had plunged into the sea, amongst whom were my old man and his two daughters, the two young fellows, their unhappy husbands, were shot dead on the deck, with five others. Horrid as this scene was, the Captain felt no other concern than what arose from the loss of so many freights; he ordered the carcasses to be tumbled overboard, and swore not a soul should see the fun till they arrived at Barbados. Their close confinement soon produced a pestilential fever, and by the time we arrived at Barbados, we buried upwards of one hundred and seventy of the slaves, and eight of the crew. I staid but a few days in the island, though long enough to see the barbarities inflicted on the poor slaves by their merciless owners; I got a passage to Rhode-Island, from whence I came here, by land, the latter end of October, in company with several gentlemen of that place. But the distresses of these poor enslaved wretches has fixed such a melancholy on my mind, that the pleasures which generally attend the meeting of long absent friends, are totally banished from my breast; my thoughts by day, and my dreams by night, are totally employed on the gloomy subject, and I am really amazed, that men, who pretend to be Christians, who pretend to be Britons, should so far deviate from the laws of religion and liberty, as to treat their fellow creatures like the beasts of the field! My heart swells with the theme, and prompts me to proceed; but I find I have already exceeded the bounds of your paper; I shall therefore leave the subject for some future essay, and end with this reflection,

The wretch, who dares man's sacred right infringe,
And make him slave, would not, from honesty
Refrain my purse, or virtue spare my life,
If int'rest, hellish int'rest, gave the word.

P. S. If my friend Roxfield should be alive, and should chance to meet with this paper, he will give me infinite pleasure to inform me of it. I need not be particular, he will know how to direct.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Brew-house, Malt-house,
drying-Kiln, Dwelling-house and Store-house, situate at Brooklyn-Ferry, on Long-Island; the whole (excepting the Store-house) being one Brick and a half thick, well built; the Brewery is built after an English Plan, and is as convenient in every Respect, as any on the Continent; in the Brew-house there are two Copper Kettles well set, one holding about 36 Barrels, and the other about 10, with a mash Tun, two work Tuns, Coolers, Stillages, &c. all in good repair; in the Malt-house, there are two very fine large Lead Cisterns, which will steep 70 Bushels of Barley each, and two excellent Terras Floors, the whole length of the Malt-house, with two Floors over the same for Barley and Malt; there is also, belonging to the Brewery a very excellent Horse Mill, for grinding of Malt, and pumping of Water, with Drains running under the whole, and leading to the River, to carry off the Water; the Lot is about 112 Feet fronting the River, with a very convenient Dock, and a Sufficiency of Water for a ten or twelve Cord Boat to discharge along Side; to set forth the Number of Conveniences belonging to the Brewery would be too tedious, and too long for an Advertisement, therefore any Person inclining to purchase, may see the Premises at any Time, by applying to Israel Horsfield, Senior, near the same, who will agree on reasonable Terms, and give an indisputable Title.

To be let, and entered upon immediately,

A Convenient small House, in the
Broad-Way, the Third House to the Northward of Mr. Lambert Moore's, and almost opposite to Mr. Banyar's. Inquire of (Nov. 11.) JOHN H. CRUGER.

TO BE SOLD,
By **HENRY CUYLER,**

At his Store in Dock-Street,
BEST single refin'd Sugar, at
Twelve Pence per lb by the single Loaf—Lump Sugar by the single Lump, at Eleven Pence per lb—for Cash.

RED and white PORT, very excellent
in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter-Casks, to be sold by **CHARLES NICOLL,** at the White-Hall.

Just imported per the York, Capt. Berton, and the Nancy, Capt. Leech, from London and the last Vessels from Bristol, and to be sold Wholesale and Retail, by

ENNIS GRAHAM,

TAYLOR, at the Corner of Wall-Street:

A Large assortment of superfine
and middling broad cloth, in grain, scarlet do. 8-4 and 6-4 wide, black cloth, and prunels for the clergy; Bath rug for furcoat coats, scarlet do. for gentlemen's vest, beaver coating for men's coats, & rest cloths, frizes, kerfies, German serge, serges, Colchester baize, spotted swanskin, flannels, rattinets, fine, middling, and coarse shalloons; durants, tamies, Wilton's, silk and worsted sagathies, dorsetees, dousoys, camblets, silk and worsted grommets, grapes, single and double allepoen, cloth coloured jennets, white do. for ladies riding habits; cloth coloured pillow fustian, white jean, herring bone fustian, white India dimity, striped silk damascus, striped, and cloth coloured perians, Scotch plaid for men's gowns, serge denim, buff serge dufoys, everlasting, thickset; and royal thicksets; several pieces curious, cut and uncut Genoa velvet, with gold flowers; scarlet, crimson, and black do. Manchester ditto, Spittlefield ditto, for capes of coats, velvet shapes of various colours; fine black and cloth colour, hair, shags, yellow, scarlet and cloth worsted shags; a large assortment of broad, middling and narrow gold and silver lace, gold and silver shoulder knots, gold and silver shoulder straps, narrow, broad and extraordinary broad gold and silver knee garters; gold and silver cord, gold and silver velum, gold and silver thread, gold and silver chain, broad gold hat bands, gold and silver cord hat bands; stone hat buckles, shoe buckles, knee buckles, stock buckles and broaches; black, buff, crimson, scarlet, and cloth coloured worsted breeches pieces, black, buff, crimson, scarlet, white and cloth coloured silk ditto; black, white and mixed ribbed and plain silk stockings; worsted, cotton and thread do. Irish linen, cambricks, pistol lawns, sheeting linens, brown Russia sheeting, dowlas, garlix, quadruple, Silefias, oznaburgs, yard wide cotton check, sealing-wax; calicoes, black and crimson fannins, peeling, vellure silk, corded tabbies for men's vest, black and white Barcelona handkerchiefs, black cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, men's hats, gold and silver buttons; a large assortment of metal buttons with and without shanks, for city and country shop-keepers, mohair basket buttons, worsted do. best scarf twist, ditto, death head do. shirt buttons, sewing silk, best scarf twist, threads, crutels, narrow, broad and extraordinary broad knee garters, mohair binding for coats, shoe do. broad London quality do. mohair cord for women's cloaks and men's coats; white tapes, stay tapes, glazed linen buckram, table knives and forks, shammy skins, buckskin gloves, shoe and knee buckles, horn combs, snuff boxes, razors; common and white chapel needles, taylor's shears, irons, notches, lapboards, thimbles, &c. &c. Likewise, hatters trimmings of all sorts.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given,

that Messrs. Hugh Wallace, Alexander Wallace and Anthony Van Dam, of the City of New-York, Merchants, are appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Messrs. Perreau and Jollie, of Gaudalope, whose Estate within this Colony hath been attached, pursuant to an Act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, 'an Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors.' And all Persons indebted to the said Perreau and Jollie, or possessed of any of their Effects, are hereby required to pay such Debts, and deliver all such Effects to the said Trustees, on or before the first Day of December next, or they will incur the Forfeiture prescribed by the said Act.—Dated this 12th November, 1767.

HUGH WALLACE,
ALEXANDER WALLACE,
ANTHONY VAN DAM.

To the **PUBLICK,**
PETER VIANEY,

Music, Fencing, and Dancing-Master;
WHO keeps a private and public school opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the exchange, having heard that a report has been spread, that he asks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it necessary to contradict publicly a report certainly published to prevent him from getting scholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the desire of some gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a pistole a quarter, and a pistole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that choose to be taught at their own houses.—He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

Caspar Wistar,

Has for Sale at his Stills near the Ship-Yards, and next Door below Mr. James Desbrosses;

A Large Quantity of old New-York Rum, which
he will dispose of on reasonable Terms:—
Inquire of said **WISTAR,** or **JOHN THOMAS,**
and **SAMUEL FRANKLIN.**

New-York, October 12, 1767.

To be fold, as they now stand,

ALL the neat and general Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Instruments, Fixtures, and Utensils, belonging to the Shop of the late Doctor Samuel Ormes, deceased; most of the Drugs and Medicines have been imported this Summer, and many just arrived in the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Falkoner, from London.

A most convenient Laboratory, is situated at the Bottom of the Garden, belonging to the House, and well furnished with the necessary Instruments of Glass, Iron, Coppers, &c. for the preparing of Medicines in any Quantity.

The Shop has had a good Custom for some Years, and well situated for a very extensive Business, Wholesale and Retail. The whole will be sold by Appraisalment; one Third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, the Remainder as it may suit the Buyer, on giving Security.

Exact Inventories are now making, and will be completed in two or three Days.

The House and Shop may be enter'd on immediately after Agreement, and every Encouragement will be given to promote their interest.—Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1767.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately, to the first Day of May next, on reasonable Terms;

A VERY convenient Dwelling-

House, three Stories high, having three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cistern and Pump in the Yard, it is situated near the Royal Exchange.—For Particulars inquire of the Printer.

ONE Thousand Pounds, to be

lent out at Interest, on undoubted real and personal Security.—A few Lines directed to E. G. and left with the Printer at the Exchange, mentioning the Persons' Names and Securities to be offer'd, will, if approved of, be immediately answer'd.

Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership of

Remsen and Van Alstyne,

Will expire on the first Day of May next:

ALL Persons therefore whose

Debts have been or will become due, either on Bond, Note or Book, by the first Day of January next, are desired to make Payment, or give undoubted Security for the same by that Day, or they will be put in Suit.

They have now by them, a general Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Sadlery, which will be sold for the Cash, at prime Cost.

WRITINGS,

BILLS and Answers in Courts of Equity; Conveyances; Assignments; Powers of Attorney; Letters of Licence; Affidavits; Petitions, (to obtain the Benefit of the insolvent Act) and all other Business of such Nature, drawn according to Law, next door to Dr. Farquhar's, in French-Church Street, by

MARK FEELY, Attorney.

EDWARD GRIMSTONE,

In Conjunction with his Wife.

(Lately arrived in this City) begs Leave to inform the Public, that they will open **SCHOOL**, on Monday the 16th Day of this Instant, November, in Smith-Street, near the City-Hall: Where

YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen

may be boarded and carefully taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Merchant's Accounts, after the true Italian Method; as Mr. Grimstone perfectly understands the practical Part of that Profession.

LIKEWISE,

All Sorts of Needle-Work, taught

by Mrs. GRIMSTONE, who has kept a School for fifteen Years last past, and given great Satisfaction to the Parents, whose Children she has had under her Care.

N. B. The greatest Care will be taken to regulate the Children's Manners, and instill into their Minds the Principles of Virtue.

Teaching at Night, Books settled, and all Sorts of Writing perform'd.—New-York, 10th Nov. 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

By **ZACHARIAS SICKELS,**

In NEW-STREET,

SPLIT PEASE, of the best Sort,

at 12s. per Bushel, also, Albany Pease, as usual.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to

all Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dods, an absconding Debtor, to make Payment to either of us the Subscribers, appointed Trustees for the Benefit of all the Creditors of the said Dods, on or before the 10th December ensuing. And all Persons that have any Demands on the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts attested: And those that have any Effects in Hands belonging to the said Estate, are desired to deliver them up to us, or else we shall proceed according to Information, and as the Law directs.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1767.
JONAS PHILLIPS, } Trustees.
JOHN HODGSON, }
JOHN JONES, }

THE Debtors to the Estate of the late BENJAMIN NICOLL, Esq; deceased, having paid no Regard to the former Advertisements, are again called upon to pay their Debts to the Subscriber; the Circumstances of the Family making it absolutely necessary, or they may depend on being sued without Distinction or further Notice. (89 99) **JAMES DUANE.**

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Twelve Thousand Acres

of Land in the Townships of Gage, Conway, and Burton, in the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadia; about One Hundred Families are already settled, and there is a great deal of clear Land, that was formerly inhabited: For further Particulars inquire of **PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON**, in New-York. (97 1300)

TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT RAY,

FOR cash or short credit, under

prime cost, the remains of his store; consisting of cambrick, lawn, worsted damask, white thread; mens and womens gloves, mens silk hose, silken hair buttons, silk ferrets, womens feather and fur muffs; horse whips, brass and iron candlesticks and snuffers, brass and iron door looks, padlocks, cupboard locks; augers of different sizes, cooper's and carpenter's adzes, compasses, dovetail hinges, coat and vest metal buttons, horn do. a variety of sieve do. box irons, carpenter's, joiner's and shoemaker's hammers, pincers, nippers, awls and tacks; hand-saws, chisels, bellowes, snuff boxes, leather ink horns, snaffle bits, stirrup irons, cork screws, gimblets, combs, pflaters, shoe and knee buckles, and sundry other articles.—**ALSO,**

A quantity of choice new mackerel just imported, sugar, Jamaica spirits; West-India and New-York distill'd rum; choice Connecticut pork; and a few dozen best black Barcelona handkerchiefs.